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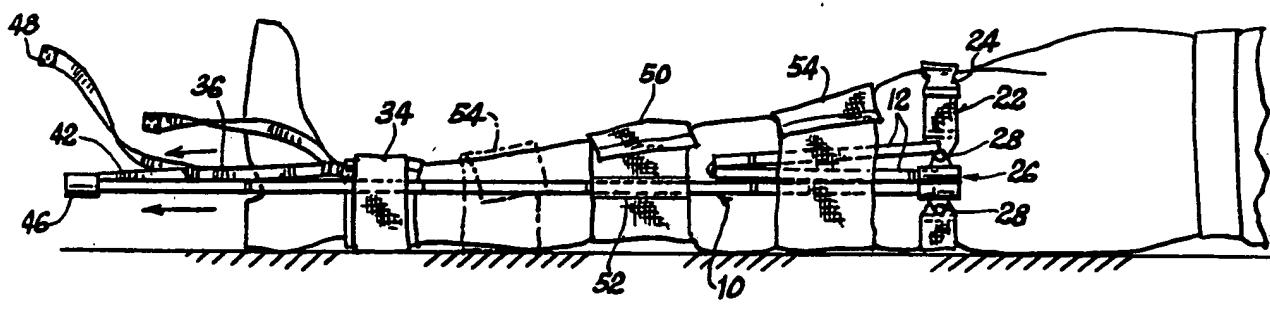
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US87/02091 (22) International Filing Date: 24 August 1987 (24.08.87)</p> <p>(31) Priority Application Number: 899,729 (32) Priority Date: 25 August 1986 (25.08.86) (33) Priority Country: US</p> <p>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: KENDRICK, Richard, L. [US/US]; 835 Taft, El Cajon, CA 92020 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: BRANSCOMB, Ralph, S.; 1200 Third Avenue, Suite 1200, San Diego, CA 92101 (US).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).</p>		Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: COLLAPSIBLE FEMUR TRACTION DEVICE



(57) Abstract

A collapsible femur traction device utilizes a segmented pole (10) with an internal elastic cord (14) running through the segments (12) which will hold any desired number of the segments (12) together to establish different effective lengths of the pole, so that the traction device can be used on small children as well as large adults, and is also collapsible into a very compact form. At the upper end of the pole (10), the segments (12) are pulled apart and bent over double to achieve the proper length, with the adjacent ends of the pole inserted into a double socket (26) which is attached to a strap (22) on the upper thigh of the broken leg. A tensionable harness around the ankle applies traction to the leg by pulling it toward the upper end of the pole, which extends beyond the foot.

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Description

Collapsible Femur Traction Device

Background of the Invention

The invention is in the field of paramedical assistance
5 devices and the provision of emergency aid to a victim
suffering from a broken femur.

When the femur is broken, the muscles will
involuntarily contract unless traction is applied to the leg.
If the muscles are left to contract involuntarily for a
10 period of time, they will begin undergoing spasms, and then
often will go into fibrillation, in which they are
spastically vibrating totally beyond the control of the
victim. Especially in the case of a complex fracture when
the broken segments of the femur are misaligned, with the
15 jagged broken portions digging into the flesh, spasms or
fibrillation can be an extremely serious threat to the
well-being and life of the victim. Large arteries and
other blood vessels passing alongside the femur bone are at
risk of being severed, which could cause rapid loss of
20 blood, and in a short time, the consequential death of the
patient.

For this reason, when a paramedic is at the scene of an
accident and the accident victim has a broken femur, the
leg is put in traction right away with a portable traction
25 device before the victim is taken to the hospital.

Currently, there is one prior art traction device on
the market which is widely used by paramedic units. This
device has several areas in which improvements could be

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made, and to which the instant invention is addressed. That unit utilizes two poles or braces, extending along opposite sides of the leg. Because it is not lengthwise adjustable, two sizes must be carried in the paramedic unit
5 -- one pediatric version and one adult version. The brace extends below the foot, and to put a small child in an adult's brace would result in the awkward protrusion of the brace well below the foot, as much as two or three feet, creating an inconvenience and an unacceptable risk of
10 further injury because of the awkwardness of the arrangement.

Another disadvantage of the prior art traction device lies in its high cost. Paramedics will often carry emergency equipment in the trunks of their private
15 vehicles, but the cost of the unit on the market makes this prohibitive. Also, the prior art device is not lengthwise collapsible, it is somewhat time-consuming to use, and is relatively heavy.

Another problem with the prior art device relates to
20 its efficacy as an aid in protection of the well-being of the victim. The prior art device has a cross-bar that passes beneath the thigh from the outer brace to the inner brace, connecting them together. This does not present a problem when the patient is lying prostrate, beyond perhaps
25 the slight discomfort of the feel of the bar passing under thigh just below the buttock. However, if other injuries have interfered with the victim's breathing, the standard procedure is to tilt up his torso, which frees his breathing somewhat. When this is done and the femur is in
30 traction with the prior art device, the thigh is pressed

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against the cross-bar with considerable pressure, causing the cross-bar to dig into the flesh of the victim, which may severely pinch the sciatic nerve which runs along the bottom of the thigh, possibly causing further injury to the
5 victim.

Summary of the Instant Invention

The instant invention is addressed toward the above-stated drawbacks in the prior art and consists of a lightweight, aluminum segmented pole with an internal
10 bungee cord which extends the length of the pole and will line up and hold as many of the segments together as desired, with the remaining, unused segments being folded down alongside the used portion, inside cloth sleeves that wrap around the leg. A special double-barreled socket is
15 swivel-mounted to the thigh strap, and the doubled-over portion of the segmented pole is inserted into the socket after the appropriate length has been selected.

An ankle harness at the bottom end of the pole is quickly engaged around the ankle, with a tensioning strap
20 engaging the tip of the pole, and a quick tug on a pair of straps which are part of the ankle harness will instantly tension the leg. Several cuffs are provided with VelcroTM fasteners to wrap around the leg to hold it to the pole.

This construction is much cheaper than models currently
25 on the market by a factor of at least three, and in some cases more. Additionally, whereas it takes two technicians three to five minutes to use existing units, the tensioner disclosed and claimed herein can be deployed and used by one person in less than a minute. It is also much lighter

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than current units, and can be folded up into a space about 4" wide, and only 9 1/2" long, compared to the 3' to 4' length of the most widely used existing unit. It weighs less than 20 oz. compared to the 5 lbs. to 8 lbs. of the
5 currently used portable traction devices.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a top plan view illustrating the traction device in use on a broken leg;

10 Figure 2 is a side elevation view of the leg in traction as shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a detail illustrating the end of the traction pole;

Figure 4 is a section taken along line 4-4 of Figure 3;

15 Figure 5 is a detail view of the segmented pole illustrating how the segments come apart when the elastic cord is stretched;

Figure 6 is a section taken through the socket that holds the segmented pole to the thigh strap;

Figure 7 is a top plan view of the socket;

20 Figure 8 illustrates the segmented pole with the knee sleeve in place and with two segments bent over in phantom;

Figure 9 illustrates the thigh strap;

Figure 10 illustrates the ankle cuff; and,

25 Figure 11 illustrates the ankle harness structure separated from the rest of the device.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

The segmented pole 10 which is at the heart of the invention is best shown in Figures 3, 5, and 8. As can be

seen in Figures 3 and 5, the segments 12 are held together by an elastic cord 14 that is knotted at the ends as indicated at 16 in Figure 5 and 18 in Figure 3. As shown in Figure 5, the end of the cord is doubled over so that it can be removed if necessary for replacement. Each of the segments has a reduced end 20 that permits it to telescope inside the end of the next segment. With the internal elastic cord, the action of assembling the segments together is very smooth, with the segments almost seating themselves with little additional manual effort.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention and in the production model, the segments are eight inches long and seven in number, so the overall length of the pole is close to five feet. That much length would only be needed for a very tall person, taller than the 6'2" to 6'4" range, beneath which six segments will be adequate. Therefore, ordinarily one or more of the segments would not be used. Although it would be possible to use the entire length for people of ordinary height, this would result in an ordinary length of unnecessary pole extending below the foot, which only hinders the efforts of the paramedics.

To shorten the pole, as shown in Figure 8, at any joint the segments are merely pulled apart, which can be done with a fairly light finger touch, with the unused segments being doubled back on the rest of the pole.

The first, or top, end of the pole is engaged by the thigh strap 22, which wraps around the upper thigh and has a quick-release, quick-tightening buckle 24. The thigh strap mounts a double-barreled socket 26, which is connected at both sides by swivels 28 so that it has the

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proper angular adjustability in use. The double socket engages the bent-over pole segments as indicated in Figure 2, there being a cutaway portion 30, shown in Figures 6 and 7, to accommodate the elastic cord at the bend.

5 In order to maintain the leg straight, there is a central sleeve 50 into which is sewn a small sleeve 52 which slides frictionally along the pole. This sleeve is ordinarily used in the knee region. Other separate sleeves indicated at 54 are not attached to the pole as such, but
10 are wrapped around the pole and leg after the pole is in place.

As discussed in the background, it is desirable not to have rigid structure passing under the thigh because of the possibility of pinching the sciatic nerve when the torso is
15 elevated to facilitate breathing. The structure of the present invention accommodates this need. The pole which tensions the leg extends solely along the outside of the leg, and the only structures passing beneath the leg are flexible straps. With the flexible straps, there is
20 essentially no more pressure on the sciatic nerve when the torso is inclined than there is when the patient is prostrate. In the specific situation in which the victim has not only a broken femur but also constricted breathing, this is a serious and major advantage.

25 When the unit is not in use, all of the pole segments are collapsed and the entire structure fits in a very small bag, about 4" in diameter and 9" long. Because of its small size, and weight of just over 1 lb., it is very advantageous for use in the relatively cramped space of a

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paramedic vehicle, and even more so in mountain and wilderness rescue situations.

With these advantages, in addition to the major advantage of being much faster to use than existing units,
5 and costing only a fraction as much, the unit is a real contribution to emergency and paramedical equipment.

Claims

1. A collapsible femur traction device for use applying traction to a leg with a broken femur, comprising:

- 5 a) a thigh strap adapted to engage around the leg at the upper thigh;
- 10 b) a hollow pole made of segments connected with an internal elastic cord and capable of being used with selected numbers of segments to achieve selected length, and means on said thigh strap engaging either one of said pole or the end of two pole segments connected by said elastic cord, depending on the length selected, with a second end of said pole adapted to extend down along the leg beyond the foot;
- 15 c) a tensioning harness adapted to engage around the ankle and having means engaging the second end of said pole and tension the leg by pulling the foot and the second end of the pole together.

20 2. A collapsible femur traction device for use applying traction to a leg with a broken femur, comprising:

- 25 a) a thigh strap adapted to engage around the leg at the upper thigh;
- b) a pole made of segments and capable of being used with selected numbers of segments to achieve a selected length, and means on said thigh strap to engage one end of said pole

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adapted to extend down along the leg beyond the foot;

5 c) a tensioning harness adapted to engage around the ankle and having means to engage the second end of said pole and tension the leg by pulling the foot and the second end of the pole together;

10 d) said pole being hollow, and having an internal elastic cord tensioning the segments together; and,

15 e) said means on said thigh strap to engage one end of said pole comprising a double socket to accommodate the adjoining ends of a pair of adjacent pole segments which are separated and doubled over.

3. Structure according to Claim 2 wherein said double socket is also double-ended and either end can accommodate the ends of a pair of doubled-over segments.

4. Structure according to Claim 2 wherein said double
20 socket is swivel-mounted at both sides to said thigh strap.

5. Structure according to Claim 1 wherein said tensioning harness is adapted to engage around the ankle has an ankle cuff, an adjustable stirrup strap mounted to said cuff adapted for looping around the foot, and a tensioning strap connected to the second end of said pole and joined to said stirrup strap with a tensioning buckle, said stirrup strap having a color-coded end which is used

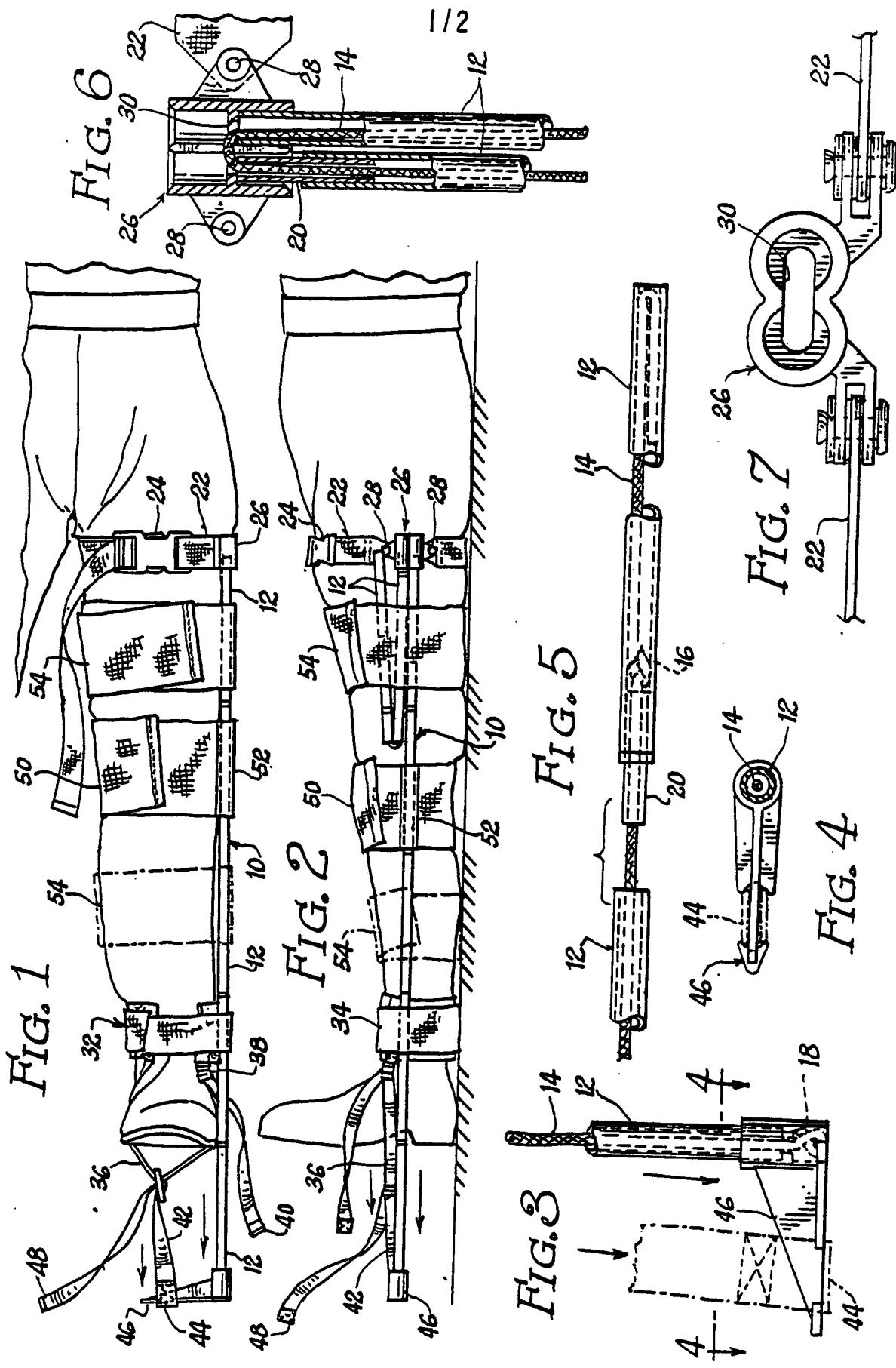
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to adjust it, one end of said tensioning strap being color-coded, and the tip of said pole to which the tensioning strap attaches being color-coded, to assist the operator in properly sequencing the attachment of the ankle harness.

5 6. Structure according to Claim 1 wherein the second end of said pole defines a substantially orthogonal, cantilevered projecting arm, and said means to engage the second end of said pole comprises a loop defined in said tensioning harness engageable over the end of said arm.

10 7. Structure according to Claim 1 wherein said thigh strap and tensioning harness are capable of engaging said pole such that same is adapted to extend along the outside of the leg, and including a plurality of releasible, flexible sleeves fastenable around the leg and the pole to maintain same together, such that no rigid structure whatsoever is defined by the traction device which underlies the broken leg or is longer than the longest one of said segments.

15 8. Structure according to Claim 7 wherein said segments are on the order of six in number and are of substantially the same length.



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FIG. 8

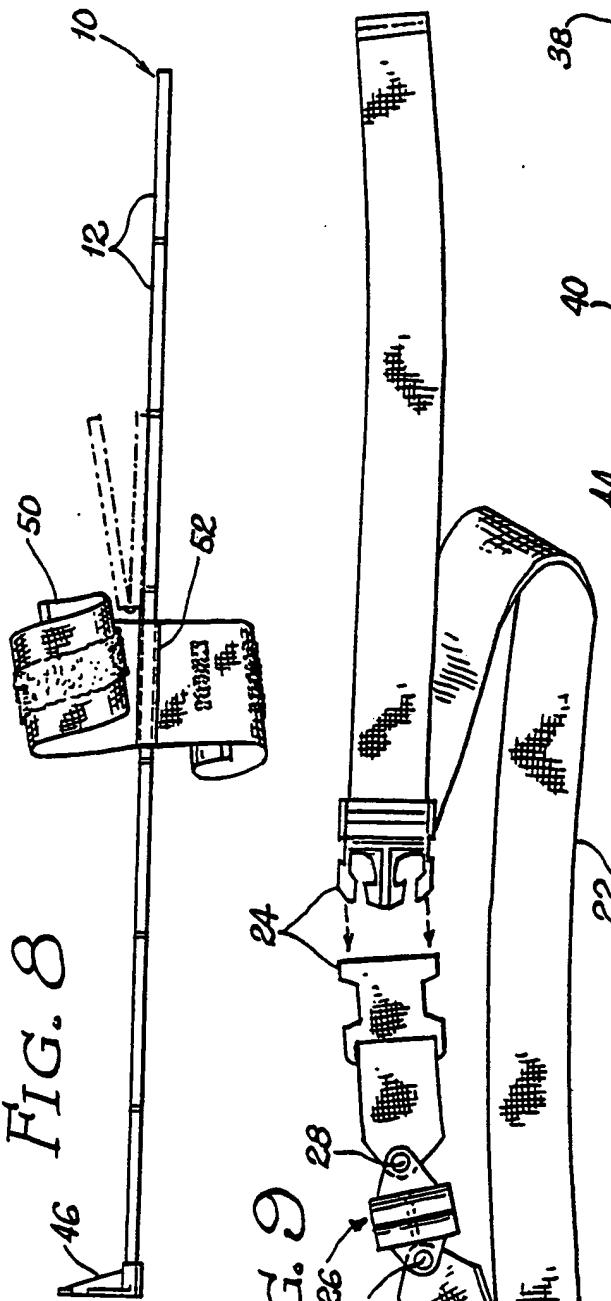


FIG. 9

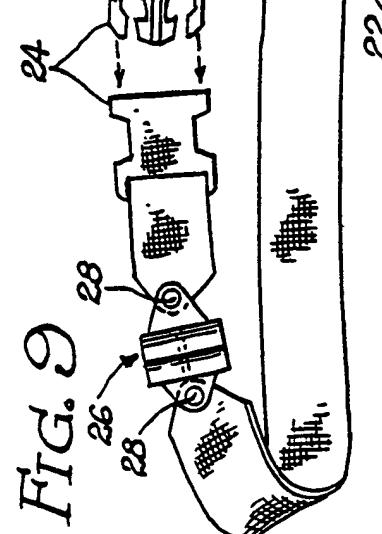


FIG. 10

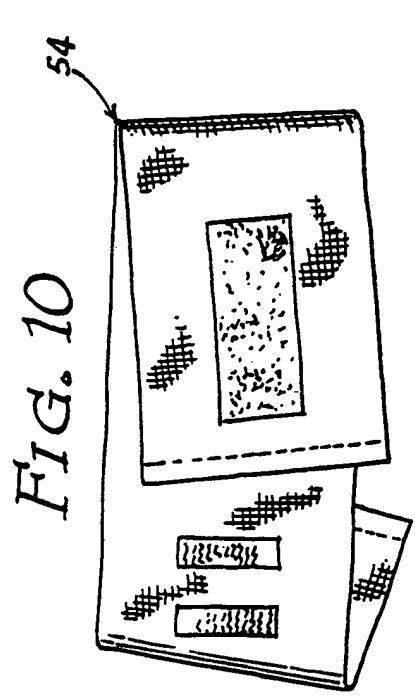
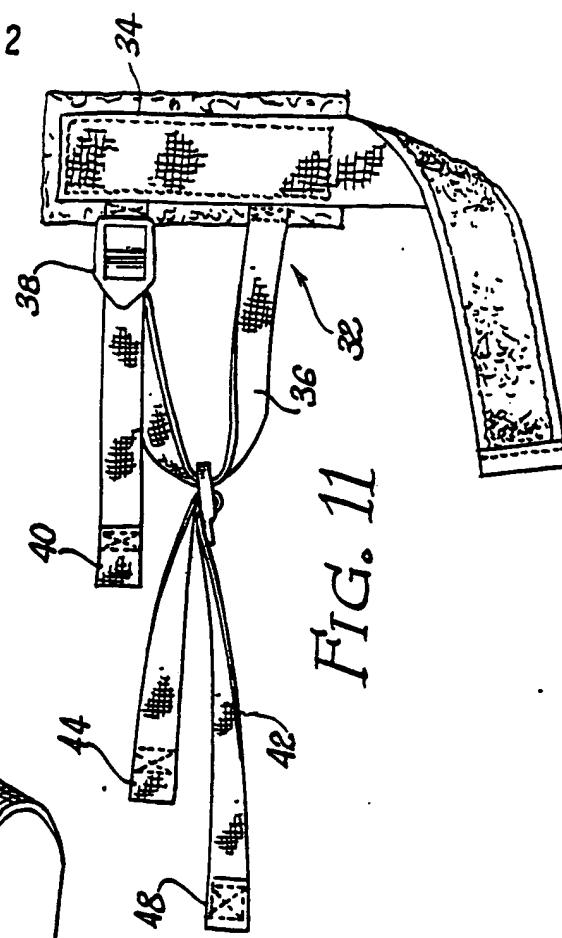


FIG. 11



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US87/02091

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ¹⁾

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC (4): A61F 5/04
U.S. CL. 128/85

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴⁾

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S.	128/83, 84R, 84C, 85, 87R, 88, 89R, 75, 80R 135/74, 75, 105

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁵⁾

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴⁾

Category ⁶⁾	Citation of Document, ¹⁶⁾ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷⁾	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸⁾
Y	US, A, 4,328,794 (HOLMES) 11 May 1982 See the entire document.	1-8
X	US, A, 2,198,908 (ELLIS) 30 April 1940 See the entire document.	1-8
Y	US, A, 3,669,133 (HYMAN) 13 June 1972 See the entire document.	I-8

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IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ¹⁹⁾

09 November 1987

International Searching Authority ²⁰⁾

ISA/US

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²¹⁾

04 DEC 1987

Signature of Authorized Officer ²²⁾

K.G. Rooney